

and degree of development. This suggests that the colony may be a clone, propagated by the long, deep-seated, horizontal rootstocks.

Although the variety in characteristic form seems not to have been previously found in New England, two other collections, both in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and both showing only the upper portion of tall plants, approach it. These are: South Deerfield, Massachusetts, *Churchill*, June 26, 1925, with strongly clasping, but oblong-lanceolate, upper leaves; and Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, July 3, 1916, *Hunnewell* 4189, with oblong and cordate-based, but not clasping upper leaves.—
C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

MORE BERKSHIRE PLANTS

GEORGE J. WALLACE

THREE years ago the half dozen species new to the Berkshire flora found during a spring and summer census of the flowering plants at Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lenox, Massachusetts, were reported in this journal¹. Continued work with plants since then has incidentally disclosed other new forms and new distributional data.

Several hundred additions have been made to the plants found on the Sanctuary, the additions roughly divisible between new discoveries (mostly on newly acquired land), selected introductions in fern and wild flower plantings, and further determinations among the grasses and sedges. The total recorded to date (1938–1941 inclusive) comprises 859 forms (825 species and 34 varieties) of pteridophytes and spermatophytes. Considering the number of obscure forms undoubtedly overlooked or not identified (plant identification has been an incidental part of the Sanctuary program) it seems reasonable to conclude that well over a thousand forms of higher plants are to be found on this 455 acre tract.

New Berkshire species not previously reported, and others that merit mention because of new distributional data, are listed in the following paragraphs.

¹ RHODORA 41: 128–130. 1939.

POTAMOGETON HILLII Morong. Material tentatively identified as this species in 1938 was collected in better fruiting condition in 1939 and has been preserved in the Sanctuary herbarium. In 1939 also William A. Weber found this species in South Egremont, the first reported locality in Massachusetts.¹ The station at the Sanctuary, noted in only one place in a Beaver dam in 1938, has since spread widely over the ponds, raising the speculation that the seed may have come in with the beavers from New York, where the pondweed has long been known to occur. In fact a letter from Mr. William H. Carr, Director of the Bear Mountain Trailside Museums, explains that *P. Hillii* occurs in the park from which these beavers were taken and that branches and other materials were also brought along in transplanting the animals from Bear Mountain Park to the Sanctuary.

PHALARIS CANARIENSIS L. It may seem superfluous to mention the occurrence of this canary grass, not previously listed for the county, but a form which is apt to spring up wherever bird feeding operations involving canary grass seeds are carried out. Incidentally the well-filled heads suggest its high potential value as a grain to be grown for seed-eating birds.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM (Michx.) Salisb. Though often considered a native plant in this region, this trillium was not included in Hoffmann's *Flora of Berkshire County*², probably on the grounds that it is not strictly indigenous. Several well-established stands occur in the Sanctuary woods, but there is every reason to believe that they originated from earlier plantings. Similarly the numerous reports of other local stations never seem to be entirely free from the suspicion that they may have resulted from deliberate introductions.

GYPSOPHILA MURALIS L. In the summer of 1941 several specimens of this European pink were found growing among introduced lime-loving ferns. The ferns in question came from Sheffield, so whether or not that explains the origin of the Gypsophila, it is a new occurrence for Berkshire County.

POTENTILLA INTERMEDIA L. In the summer of 1939 Miss Betty Mitchell, Museum hostess for the Sanctuary, picked a specimen of this species for a wild flower exhibit, and remarked that the plant did not look like the other cinquefoils in the collection. A check-up showed that it was *P. intermedia*, a new species for the County, and reexamination of the area from which it came disclosed a dozen other specimens. Its sudden appearance in numbers in a meadow next to the buildings is something of a mystery, since it could hardly have been overlooked the previous summer if it flowered.

¹ RHODORA 42: 95, 1940.

² Hoffman, Ralph, *Flora of Berkshire County, Massachusetts*. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 36: No. 5, 1922, pp. 171-382.

LATHYRUS PRATENSIS L. Mr. George Seeley and his sister, Miss Laura Seeley, of Stockbridge brought a specimen of this species to the Sanctuary for verification, as it was a plant which they had not previously encountered in much botanizing in and around Stockbridge. No plants of the genus *Lathyrus* were recorded for the County by Hoffmann. In the summer of 1941 the Seeleys brought rooted specimens which were planted in a gravelly situation resembling the location from which they came.

AJUGA REPTANS L. In late May 1939 Dr. and Mrs. Work of Pittsfield surprised and embarrassed me by asking about an unfamiliar mint growing near some fern plantings where I had spent hours of planting and weeding. It proved to be this European species of *Ajuga*. It seems probable that the seed came in with some pink New England asters (*Aster novae-angliae* forma *roseus*) which the late Mr. Francis brought from an unrecorded source. *A. genevensis* L. was listed by Hoffmann for the Pittsfield region, but there is no mention of *A. reptans*.

CHELONE LYONI Pursh. In late summer (Sept. 13) 1941 this rose-flowered southern species of turtlehead was found growing at the edge of a woodland swamp at the Sanctuary. Hoffmann records its occurrence for several rods along a brook in Stockbridge, some six miles south of here.

LONICERA MORROWI Gray. This species, like *Phalaris canariensis*, may be a trivial addition, since it is obviously an escape from cultivation. The summit of Baldhead Mountain (now partly Sanctuary property), a wild abandoned tract of land that long ago was the site of several dwellings, features an abundance of this honeysuckle, which has spread far into the adjacent woods.

LAPSANA COMMUNIS L. A robust, heavily fruiting specimen of this weed appeared in the Sanctuary Fernery in 1941, and, perhaps to our future sorrow, was allowed to survive because of its apparent rarity in this region. In 1920 Hoffmann found a single plant in Lee and "a few plants only" in Lenox. There has been no mention of its previous or subsequent occurrence.

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NOTES ON THE FLORA OF NOVA SCOTIA—III

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Continued field work in Nova Scotia has resulted in the following records of plants rare or new to the province. As in previous lists, if no comment is made, no other published record of the